

Conclusion: The prolonged demolition of the Hard Rock collapse site resulted in emotional anguish for affected families, public anger about the perceived lack of response, and significant impacts for local businesses in the area. This event offers many lessons learned about prevention and response of urban structural collapse incidents.

Prehosp. Disaster Med. 2023;38(Suppl. S1):s33–s34

doi:10.1017/S1049023X23001255

You Want Me to Treat What?

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Introduction: There are only two medical practitioners who are genuinely generalists. The confirmed generalist is the one who has been trained and credentialed to perform prenatal care, deliver babies and perform c-sections, take care of young children, perform simple surgeries, perform palliative care, and hold a patient's hand and hug the family after the death of a loved one. In the human world, that medical provider is a family practice physician. In the animal world, that provider is the veterinarian, who cares for all species that are not human and covers their medical needs, from preventive care to surgical needs, dentistry to dermatology, internal medicine to cardiology. As such, veterinarians are indeed generalist medical providers. In disasters, veterinarians are often pushed aside by their human medical counterparts. In doing so, there are a lot of learning opportunities missed on both sides.

Method: A literature review was conducted.

Results: n/a

Conclusion: In learning the skills that are unique and overlapping, physicians and veterinarians will be better able to respond to disasters anywhere and will be positioned to help the displaced and injured get better so they may return to normalcy as quickly as possible. It is time that disaster teams and planning sessions stop being siloed and think about how medical generalists can team up and work together.

Prehosp. Disaster Med. 2023;38(Suppl. S1):s34

doi:10.1017/S1049023X23001267

Recommendations for the Implementation of a Competency Matrix for Volunteers of an Emergency Medical Team

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Introduction: Emergency Medical Teams (EMT) training is moving towards competency training. Although there exist a few systematic reviews regarding the competency training, there has been little investigation on how the competencies can be effectively translated into the EMT personnel's training.

In a humanitarian organization in Hong Kong, a competency matrix for EMT volunteers was developed in 2018.

The organization relies on a steady base of volunteers to perform its services. With these competencies, volunteers can be encouraged to undertake a multitude of available trainings to fit with the needs of the organization, or for their own personal benefit.

Method: The aim of the study is to recommend methods to improve uptake of the competency matrix among volunteers of the organization. A mixed methods study was completed, encompassing literature search, a quantitative questionnaire and qualitative one-to-one semi-structured interviews.

The Behavior Change Wheel and the Capability-Opportunity-Motivation-Behavior (COM-B) interactive system were used to guide the research rationale and to frame the questions asked to investigate perceptions regarding the competency matrix.

Results: Data collected from the questionnaire and interviews were collated and organized into the corresponding Theoretical Domains Framework as specified from the Behavior Change Wheel, and the respective intervention functions and policy categories were lined up accordingly. Analysis of data identified a series of key factors influencing the potential incorporation of the competency matrix among volunteers. Data collected from volunteers largely agree with and is supported by the literature on adult training, volunteer management and specifically on EMT training.

Conclusion: Although EMT training is moving towards competency-based training, research publications on how to effectively deliver competency-based training, and on the effectiveness of various didactic methods within EMT training are scarce. This calls for more research to be done in the area of competency-based training of EMT.

Prehosp. Disaster Med. 2023;38(Suppl. S1):s34

doi:10.1017/S1049023X23001279

Activation of the Health Cluster Coordination Post in Lumajang District Health Office During the Management of Mount Semeru Eruption Disaster

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Introduction: The ambiguity of the command system is still the main challenge during the activation of health cluster coordination. It begins with the unclear division of tasks, communication channels that are not yet optimal, and do not have an alternative plan. This study reported the management of health cluster coordination posts during the disaster of Mount Semeru Eruption, in December 2021.

Method: This study was a case study of qualitative research methods, data collection was carried out by observing the health cluster operation of Lumajang District Health Office (DHO) and supported by an analysis of health cluster activation policy reviews.

Results: Resources to manage health clusters were limited due to a lack of staff knowledge in health cluster management. Therefore, the head of the Lumajang DHO appointed the Office Secretary as the health cluster coordinator. The Head of Referrals Health Services is the emergency medical team focal